NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

WASHINGTON.

AGAIN INVITED TO THE CABINET. SENATOR MORRILL OF MAINE THE PROBABLE SUC-CE-SOR OF MR. BRISTOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 20.-Senator Morrill of Maine to one man whom Gen. Grant is anxious to have in his Cabinet. He was tendered the Secretaryship of War when Mr. Belknap gave way, and as is well known refused it after duly considering the subject. Mr. Morrill has now been offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He had an hour's talk with the President to-day after the Cabinet meeting, but when the interview was over it was too late to send any nomination to the Senate. There was some disappointment that the President did not make the appointment to-day. Mr. Morrill so far as known has not yet decided whether or not he will His term in the Senate expires next March, and it was said the Governor of Maine would appoint him in case of a vacancy. It is pretty well understood that the Maine Senatorship, begin ning on the next 4th of March, is already mortgaged to Mr. Blaine, but his friends say he will prefer to stay in the House, and should the XLVth Congress b Republican, which seems probable now, he would have no difficulty in being elected Speaker. The President will probably send a name to the Senate to-morrow to succeed Mr. Bristow. Mr. Chandler also had a long talk with the President after the Cabinet meeting to-day. The subject of the vacant Secretaryship was not referred to in meeting.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES. A BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE YESTERDAY WHICH HAS BEEN THREE TIMES KILLED. UBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1
WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House to-day passed

by a vote of 141 to 46 a bill under the spacious title of a bill to equalize bounties. It is the same old bill of demagogues which for three Congresses has passed the House, but which has been as many times killed in the Senate. It provides for the payment to all soldiers and to the heirs of those dead of \$8 per month for every month's service in the army the war, deducting amounts already received. The Adjutant-General of the Army reported to Congress last year that the bill if passed would take \$10,000,000 out of the Treasury, and the Paymaster-General said it would require not less than \$137,000,000. Nobody pretends that there is any obligation to pay the amount proposed in this bill or any amount, and the action of to-day, as it has been in the past, is an attempt to capture the soldier vote by a little political clap-trap. Mr. Bauning. Committee reported the bill, spoke in its favor, notwithstanding reduction of the favored the of laundresses in the army, on the ground that it was necessary to bring the expenses of the Government within its receipts. The House boasts that it will make a saving in the appropriation bills of \$40,000,000, and yet it passes a bill requiring the payment of three times that sum when no contract exists requiring it, when it is not expected, and when it is not asked for. It is known also that if the bill should become a law, only a small portion of the money would reach the hands of the soldiers. the bulk of it passing into the pockets of attorneys and claim agents.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS. A WARNING TO THE SIOUX-GEN. LOGAN SPEAKS ON THE PEACE POLICY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The Senate discussed the Indian Appropriation bill throughout the day and

evening. The Committee increased the bill over \$998,096. Senator Ingal's showed that since 1873 here has been a steady decrease in the Indian bills. Among the amendments adopted was one of much interest in the North-Western country, which pro vides that no further appropriations shall be made for the Sioux for subsistence until some stipulation shall be entered into designed to enable them to be come self-supporting. Senator Logan made a very earnest speech in opposition to the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. He maintained that the work of harmonizing and civilizing the Indian would be practically abandoned by such transfer; it would signify the substitution of a war poncy for a peace policy.

REVNOLDS'S HOUSE AT SAN ANTONIO. THE GENERAL'S TESTIMONY-AN OPEN AND HONEST TRANSACTION.

[GRNEFAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, June 20 .- Gen. J. J. Reynolds appeared before the Clymer Committee to answer the rumors of his acceptance of a house and lot from a firm of contractors in Texas. The General stated, first, that he desired to withdraw his sharp dispatch to the Com-mittee declaring Gen. McCook's testimony false, as the newspaper report of that testimony on which it was based was an incorrect one; it now appears that Gen. McCook does not charge him with corruption.

Gen Reynolds then stated the circumstances out of which the original rumor arose : That during the reconstruction of Texas it was most convenient to have his bendquarters at Austin ; after the State had been turned over to the dvil authority he determined to return to San Antonio; Gen. J. R. Carleton, then in San Autonio, wrote to him at Austin that the citizens of San Antonio had raised money to furnish the Gilbeau House, and requested it as his private quarters free of rent; he went to San Antonio, and in company with Gen. Carleton looked at the Gilbeau House, and found that it was not convenient for the occupant to give it up; the next day Gen. Carle him out to look at a cottage known as the Lacoste Place, and informed him that it could be pro sured for his use, and he assented to the arrangement before he returned to Austin he was informed that the citizens had determined to buy this property and present t to him if he would accept; he did accept, and moved from Austin and occupied the house as long as he re-Texas; the transaction was open and was mentioned in the papers and known to everybody not know the number of citizens who had contributed, and not one of the 60 names is as yet known to him; he enrtained Gen. Sherman and the Inspector-General of the Army in the house during their visit, and they undertood fully, from casual conversations at that time, the sireumstances under which the house had come into his ssion; he had nothing to conceal from any one on subject: If his official acts could have been fudued by his private interests, he would have accepted enced by his private interests, ne would have accept the Morrill property tendered him by the citizens of Austin, and declined; that property is worth five times as much as the cottage in San Antonio ; he had accepted the present as the spontaneous expression of good wil en the part of the people among whom he had lived for several years in the discharge of duties of the most dell-Cate, complex, and responsible nature. In conclusion, the General defied the most rigid scruting into all his acts, and invited any one having charges to make to ent them in full to the Committee.

Beve that Gen. Eakin, who was in charge of the Quarter master's Department, was acquainted with the alleged corruptions of his chief clerk, Chency, against whom reports bad been circulated to bis discredit, the witness dvising Eakin to dismiss him if he wanted to purify his department; the testimouv of Geu. McCook as to Chency is correct; there was no proof in the possession of the witness that Cheney ever received a cent in connection

with a corn contract.

A MESSAGE ON EXTRADITION. VIRTUAL ABROGATION OF THE TREATY BY ENGLAND'S ACTION-THE MATTER LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, June 20 .- The President sent a special message to Congress to-day in regard to the ubject of Extradition. He announces the release of both Winslow and Brent by the British Government, and lays before Congress the fact of the virtual abrogation of the treaty by that Government

by this act. The message is as follows: By the Tenth Article of the treaty between the United

9th day of August, 1842, it was agreed that the two Governments should, upon mutual requisitions respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with certain crimes therein enumerated, committed within the jurisdiction of either, should sock an asylum or be found within the territories of the other. The only condition of limitation contained in the treaty to the recurrocal obligation thus to deliver up the fugitive was that it should be done only upon such oridence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged should be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

In the month of February last a requisition was duly made in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty by this Government upon that of Great Britain for the surren-

apprehension and commitment for Irial II the crime or offense had been there committed.

In the month of February last a requisition was duly made in pursuance of the provisions of the Ireaty by this Government upon that of Great Britain for the surreader of one Ezra D. Winslow, charged with extensive forgeries and the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of the United Stat z, who had sought an asylum and was apprehended in London. The evidence of the criminality of the fugitive was duly furnished and heard, and being found sufficient to justify his apprehension and commitment for Irial II the crimes had been committed in Great Britain, he was held and committed for extradition. Her Magesty's Government, however, did not deliver up the furnitive in accordance with the terms of the breaty, not with standing every requirement thereof had been met on the part of the United States, but instead of surrendering the fugitive, demanded certain assurances or stipulations not mentioned in the treaty, but foreign to its provisions, as a condition of the performances by Great Britain of her obligations under the treaty.

In a recent communication to the House of Representation on this case, I sighmitted the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments with reference thereto. It will be found in Executive Document No. 173 of the House of Representatives of the present seasion, and I respectfully refer thereto for more detailed intormation bearing on the question. It appears from the correspondence that the Ericish Government bases its remain to many and a parely domestic enactment of the Britain the correspondence that the Ericish Government on the requirement of a purely domestic enactment of the Ericish Full and the States understood if as giving communed effect to the extradition of crimmals; and with this knowledge on its part, and without dissent from the knowledge of its part, and without dissent from the knowledge of the conted States and obligations of the two powers under the

part, and without dissent from the declared views of the callies States as to the calarical nature of the reciprocal rights and obligations of the two powers under the rights and obligations of the two powers under the treaty, Great britain has contained to make requisitions and to grant surrenders in numerous instances, without suggestion that it was contemplated to depart from the practice under the treaty, which has obtained for more than 30 years, until now for the first time in this case of Winslow. It is assumed that under this act of Parliament Her Majesty may require a supulation or agreement not provided for in the treaty as a condition to the observance by her Government of its treaty obligations toward this country.

This is have feet it my duty emphatically to repot. In addition to the case of Winslow, requisition was also made by this dovernment on that of Great Britain for the surrender of Charles J. Brent, also charged with forgery committed in the United States, and found in Great Britain. The evidence of eriminality was duly heard, and the fugitive committed for extradition. A similar supulation to that demanded in Winslow's case was also asked in Brent's, and was likewise refused. It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to amounce to you that Her Majesty's Government has Boally released both of these fugitives, Win-low and Brent, and set them at liberry, thus omnting to campity with the provisions and requirements of the treaty, under which the extradition of fugitive criminals is made, between the two governments. The position this taken by the British Government, if adhered to, cannot taken by the British Government, under the eciromstances it will not, it my judgment, comport with the ungarty of subscepts to of this towernment to make demands upon that diversament for the surrender of tugitive criminals, nor to emerial any requisition of that crimals, nor to emerial any requisition of that crimals, nor to emerial any requisition of the featy. It will be a cause of deep regret if

Britam while the United States deares an enlarged of the list of crimes for whiten extradition may asked, and other improvements which experi-has shown might be embodied in a new tre-tage to the wisdom of Concress to determine when the article of the treaty relating to extradition is a any larger regarded as obligatory on the Government the United States, or as forming part of the supreme of the land. Should the attitude of the Britain tow overst remain unchanged, I shad not, without an exof the land. Should the account to the training of the wish of Congress that I should do so, tall any action either in making or granting requisitions of the surrender of further criminals under the treaty.

The message having been read in the House it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. MR. CHRISTIANCY'S SILVER BILL

The bill introduced by Senator Christiancy as a substitute for the Finance Committee's "Silver bill," now pending in the Senate, makes silver coins of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents a legal tender for \$10, and smaller coins for the amount of \$5; a new sliver dollar, of double the value of the half-dollar, is to be coined, and made a legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10; silver builion in bars, stamped by the mints with their tone, weight, and fineness, and also the exist-ing trade dollar, are to be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, according to their market value as compared with the present gold standard; the man value of silver is to be determined and publicly announced from two to five days before the first of each month by a board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint. and the United States Treasurer. The bill also author and the United States Treasurer. The bill also author izes the mints to issue certificates payable in mint silver bars, and provides that silver coin shall be exchangeable for United States notes at their nominal value, which shall thereupon be permanently retired and made part of the shoking fond. It is also provided that the Treasury may obtain silver builton at the market value in exchange for silver dollars or United States notes or gold coin, or that it may be purchased by means of the present "builton fund."

AMENDMENTS TO THE NAVAL BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, which reported the Naval Appropriation bill to-day propose to increase the various items from the amounts voted by the House as follows: For the pay of officers and seamen and for the Coast Survey Service, from \$5,750,000 to \$7,200,000; for civil establishments of the navy-yards, from \$85,000 to \$100,000; for equipment of vessels, coal, &c., and for labor in navy-yards from \$970,000 to \$1,250,000; for the general maintenance of yards and docks, from \$440,000 to \$760,000; for expenditure by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, from \$885,000 to \$1,500,000, and for expenditure by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000. The Committee tirely strike out the House proviso that \$200,000 of the above sum shall be used in the employment of labor to place live oak timber in wet docks, and that during Octo place live oak timber in wet docks, and that during Octo-ber and November not more than fifty persons shall be borne on the lists as laborers at any navy-yard. The Committee retain the House provision in regard to the Marine Corps, except that they modify it by allowing promotions to be made during the proposed reduction by natural causes, and provide that thereafter all appoint-ments of second licutements in the Corps shall be made from graduates of the Naval School.

WEST POINT GRADUATES.

The following is a list of the graduates of the first class at the West Point Military Academy, arranged according to merit in engineering: Henry H. Ludlow, Pennsylvania; William Crozier, Kansas; J. R. Williams, at large ; Lawrence L. Bruff, Maryland ; Herman Dowd, New-York: Leonard A. Lovering, New-Hampshire ; W. M. Metcalf, New-York ; J. L. French, jr. Massachusetts; Henry D. Borup, Minnesota; Alex. 8. Bacon, Michigan ; Wm. R. Hamilton, at large ; Charles B. Satterice, Pennsylvania; Samuel R. Douglass, Montana ; E. E. Gayle, North Carolina ; W. F. Howard, Sout Carolina; Granger Adams, New-York; C. W. Foster, Michigan ; Edward E. Diavo, Pennsylvania; S. M. Rains, Georgia; F. E. Smith, Illinois; Chas H. Bonesteel, Horatio G. Sickie, Pennsylvania; Oscar J. Long, New-York; Carver Howland, Rhode Island J. Long, New-York; Carver Howland, Rhode Island;
N. C. Butler, New-Jersey; H. S. Foster, Vermont; Eugene A. Ellis, New-York; G. A. Dodd, Pennsylvania;
Eben Swift, Jr., at large; Hugh L. Scott, at large; Joseph F. Commings, Texas; Ernest A. Garlimgton,
Georgia; George Palmer, Wisconsin; John Pitcher, at
large; John G. Greshan, Vurginia; C. S. Hall, indiana;
A. M. Fuller, Pennsylvania; Charles G. Garst, Iowa; J.
Parker, New-Jersey; H. L. Balley, Ohio; George Audrews, Arisona; L. S. McCormick, Ohio; E. S. Farrow,
Maryland; S. S. Pague, Ohio; Hanniton Rowan, at large;
James R. Hutton, California; A. J. Russell, Connecticut,
and C. L. Hammond, New-York.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, in addition to the appropriation for public buildings, contains

the following among other items: Surveys of Northern continuing the surveys of Lakes Eric and Ontario, in aid from Chicago and east to Lake Erie, survey of the Mississippi River, and miscellaneous, \$150,000; lighting and buoyage of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, \$120,000; survey of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts \$370,000, and for survey of the Western Coast, \$220,000; for continuation of the survey of the Terr torie, by Prof. F. V. Hayden, \$70,000; for completing the survey of the Colorado of the West and its iribataries, by Prof. J. W. Powell, \$35,000. The Land Offices at Chilicothe, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, Springfleid, Illinois, and the offices of Surveyor-General of Kansas, and of the Recorder of Land Trices of the State of Missouri, are abolished.

TREASURY RESIGNATIONS. Treasurer New has written his letter of resignation, to take effect from July 1, and handed it to

the President to-day. He resigns to give his attention to his private affairs. Mr. Riuford Wilson, Solicitor to the Treasury Department, sent in his resignation to-day, to take effect July 1. The impression about the Treasury Department is that Assistant Solicitor Robinson will succeed Mr. Wilson as Solicitor.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20, 1876. The House passed a very important bill relative to the United States Courts to-day. It provides that when ser vice of process in any case at law or equity beretofore began or hereafter to be began against any corpor or body corporate, cannot be made because the o against whom process has been issued cannot be for there is no such officer, the service may be made any other officer or agent of the body corporate.

Gen. J. A. Williamson of Iowa, who fought gallantly in Sherman's army from the beginning to the close of the Land Office in place of Mr. Burdette, resigned. Gen. Williamson was recommended by the entire lowa Legislature for Secretary of War in place of Mr. Belwap, and is generally commended for his integrity and business

esers. John Stratton, Joseph Leidenberg, and Joseph Aaron, eigar manufacturers and tobacco declers of New-York, had a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. They advocate the establishment of bended eigar factories, where eigars could be made from imported tobacco exclusively for export. They opposed reducing the duty on imported eigars.

The Hon. Gilderoy W. Griffin of Kentucky, formerly Consul at Conenhagen, has been confirmed as Consul to Apia, Friendly and Navigators' islands. He is now here to receive his instructions, and wil soon leave for his post. The appointment of Mr. Griffia was made in view of his experience as a Consul and of the complications on the islands.

The Cabinet was in session to-day for an hour. Nothing was mentioned by the President with reference to the Treasury Department. Secretary Cameron remained for some time in consultation with the President sther ad-journment. Secretary Bristow was not at the meeting. The jury in the case of Charles G. Fisher, ex-Assistant District-Attorney, indicted for largeny of court papers,

failed to agree and have been discharged. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. Bids were opened to-day for supplying the Post-Office Department with registered and other envelopes for the ensuing year. Nestofit & Co. of New-York were awarded the contract at prices less than those of hast year. The motion made on Saturday last by the counsel for

Gen Beiknap for a postponement of the impeachment trial until November, was at the suggestion of the Managers, the postponement being desired by them. The House to-day took a position upon the woman

question by tabling the bill providing that ail persons shall be permitted to practice in the United States Courts without regard to sex.

THE SUITS AGAINST THE CANAL RING.

SIXTY DAYS ALLOWED TO STEPHENS-DELAY IN

DENISON'S CASE ALSO. ALBANY, N. Y., June 20 .- In the Supreme Court, adjourned Circuit, Judge Westbrook presiding, in the case of The People agt. William C. Stephens et al., Matthew Hale of counsel for the plaintiffs moved that the case be allowed to go to the jury on questions of fact as to each defendant separately. Denied. He then asked for 60 days to make a case, and exceptions to be heard to the first instance at the General Term. Allowed, Mr. Hiscock moved for an extra allowance, which was granted. In fixing the amount to be allowed, Mr. Hale

granted. In fixing the amount to be allowed, Mr. Hale said he wished it to be understood that the plaintiffs objected to any extra amount whatever being allowed the defendants.

Mr. Ruger hoped the Court would allow as large an amount as possible, as it would be at best only a small compensation to the defendants for the trouble and expetse to which they had been put. The Court will ux lie amount in the order.

Mr. Hiscock meyed the case of The People agt. Hency D. Demison et al. Justice Westbrook supressed that there is a struck jury for the trial of that cause. Mr. Hale said the case has already been bearm before Justice Damiels, and, without stilling the matter, Justice Westbrook ordered the court adjourned to July 11, at the same time and place to which the court of Justice Damiels is adjourned.

THE FIRE RECORD.

SUGAR REFINERY BURNED. SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Bay

Refinery, a seven-story brick building, at the corner of Battery and Union-sts., was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is \$350,000; insurance, \$225,600. The refinery was award by an incorporated company, of which Herman Losse is president. The refining capacity was 12,000 tons annually.

AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND.

A two-story frame dwelling-house, on Castle ton-ave., owned and occupied by John G. Butler, was de stroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The property was valued at \$1,500, and was fully covered by inscrance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp.

IN BROOKLYN.

The dwelling-house of James Lamb, at No. 284 Leonard-st., Brooklyn, E. D., was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the amount of \$300.

IN THIS CITY.

At 3 a. m. yesterday a fire occurred in the two-story brick building at No. 673 Third-ave., ecoupled by Henry Haffmeister as a grocery and dwelling. The damage to furniture and building w s \$500, which was fully insured. The cause of fire is unknown.

BAVINGS BANK RECEIVER.

Hudson, N. Y., June 20 .- The hearing of the order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution of New-York came before Judge Osborn, at the Special Term in this city, to-day. E. W. Page, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the petitioners, and Abel Crook of New-York as attorney for the ers, and Aper Cross of Nov-10rg as alterney for the bank. After hearing counsel and the statements of Geo. W. Reid, Bank Examiner, and A. T. Conking, President of the bank, the Court announced that a receiver should be appented, and an order to that effect was granted. The attaches and being able to agree on a receiver, the Court hold the appointment under consideration.

EXPEDITION IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY. CHEYENNE, Wy., June 20 .- The Crow and Snake ailles having joined Gen. Crook, the command East to-day. The 5th Cavairy, now at Fort Larande, are ordered to move northward along the Powder River trail and copperate with Gen. Crook. Col. Stanton joins this command. marched on the 15th inst. Gen. Sheridan left for the

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 20.—The Picagane to-day re-ers the hanging of five negroes at Mount Picasant by white regulators." Boston, June 20.—The Exeter, N. H., Manufacturing Company went into bankruptey to day. The habilities are \$220,000.

MONTREAL, June 20.—The propeller Dromedary, MONTREAL, June 20.—A party of 200 Mennonites rived here in the steamer Scandinavian to-day, and went

GREAT FALLS, N. H., June 20.—The Great Falls dangtetoring Company will reduce the wager and salaries of

Lowert, Mass., June 20.—The 74th a mual Convention of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregationalists met this afternoon. The Rev. Wassington Gladon of Springfield was elected Mederator. Bosron, June 20.—Four Massachnsetts companies of the Mozari (New York) Regiment held their first remine at Newburppert oday. Massa maetts contributed 404 men to the regiment. Fewer than 100 survive.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., June 20.—At the sale of the Louisville, New-Abbany, and St. Louis Air Line Railway this afternoon, J. J. Brown became the purchaser, at the nominal aum of \$18,000, for the bondholders. um of \$18,000, for the bondhoiders. QUEREC, June 20.—The steamship Sardinian re-ports having been in collision with an testerg near Cape Race, but owing to the ship being under a low rate of speed sud by a prompt reversal of her engines, are sustained but little dam-

RALFIGH, N. C., June 20—The tobacco men of the IVth District elected J. S. Carr of Durham President to-day. An address will be issued to the State. The Convention resolved to call in its power to break up blockading and the litheit trade in tobacco.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

RUSSIAN AND TUNISIAN ART. RICH AND INTERESTING DISPLAYS-STRIKING ORIGIN-ALITY OF WORK IN GOLD AND SILVER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 .- Enough of the cases in the Russian Department have been arranged and unvailed to show that the display of that country will be exceedingly rich and interesting. The work in gold and silver cannot be too highly praised. In its way it is absolutely peerless. The English and American silversmiths will have to look to their laurels now that these rivals from Moscow have entered the lists. The be unequaled; but when we find the Muscovite artists producing repoussé work of the highest order of merit and chasings and plastic work not exceled in Paris, we may well wonder if the course of empire as far as the arts are concerned, is not reversing its proverbial course and taking its way eastward. The cuthustastic dreams of the Panslavists, who imagine that their race is destined one day to develop a bigher civilization than the world has yet known, do not appear so fautastic after one has examined these marvelous triumphs of genius and skill. Among the most striking exhibits is a large semi-circular plaque in high repeassé relief (\$7,000) representing the Aderation of the Shepherds, and a small copy of the same; a statuette of a Cossack chief mounting his horse-exceedingly spirited, and worked out with such microscopic minute ness of detail that it seems as if every hair on the animal could be distinguished (\$1.570), and a great cup with a score of figures of peasants dancing (\$1,070).

One kind of work that is quite plentifully displayed by the Russians is as novel in design as it is per-fect to execution. On a cake basket of gold bronze lies a white damask napkin, which appears at first sight to be of linen, but which is really of silver, with the fibers and pattern of the imitated cloth worked out so carefully kin has a colored burder, and in some it forms the cover to a punch bowl. Upon all the Russian silverware there is the unmistakable stamp of original genius. Here are no copies of French er Italian models, but form and decoration are alike outgrowths of Muscovite taste and culture. Only a little less admirable than the silver work is that in malachite and lapis lexuli, of which there is a rich and beautiful exhibit, including mantels, table clocks, vases, caskets, and a great variety of mantel ernaments. The fabrics of silver and gold thread, heavily embroidered with green leaves and vines in silk, surpass anything of the kind exhibited by the Oriental ations that excel in this sort of work. What the Russians have to show besides these costly treasures we sha

The Tunisian Section, although not in complete order is open to visitors. It contains some beautiful work in beavy gold embroidery upon green and crimson velvet, in the forms of saddle-cloths, cushions, table-covers, slipers, etc., fligree jewelry, jewel-hilted daggers, inlaid reapons, cloth of gold and silver, curiously carves and duted furniture, and a variety of garments and utenornament. There are two architectural structures—a small paceda and a triple-arched fagude—that show skillful work in wood and the same taste for gorgeous and not always harmonious coloring that characterizes the articles of personal adornment. A large piece of messic taken from the floor of the Temple of Diana in the ruins of Carthage is shown. It represents a lion setzing his prey, and is for sale for \$5,000, gold. Many of the finest exhibits are the property of the Bey of Tunis. The section, I may remark for the benefit of visitors to whom the tepography of the Main Building is not familiar, will be found in the rear of that of Denmark. It is unfortunate that all nations participating in the main aisle, so that a walk along that aisle would be so to speak, a tour of the world; but, besides several of the British colonies, Portugal, Tunis, the Hawalian behind the departments of other countries, and Venezuela and Liberia do not appear in the Main Building at all, but make their entire displays in Agricultural Hall.

OPENING OF THE AREANSAS BUILDING-AN INTER-ESTING EXHIBIT OF PRODUCTS OF THE STATE-THE MISSOURI BUILDING. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.-The Arkansus building, which was opened last Thursday, is in the western part of the grounds, between the Canadian log house and the West Virginia building. It is an octagona structure of good size. The interior is open to the roof and is draped and festooned with red, white, and blue unting. There is a beautiful fountain in the center. Around its basin are placed vases of handsome flower ing plants. Several small rooms are partitioned off at the sides, including one for the State Commissioners and a to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting. nicely faralched ladies' perior. The greater part of the | An amendment to the constitution, making the Chairman wever, la given up to an excellent representaion of the agricultural, mineral and forest products of he State. A counter of plain, but handsome design, for the display of grains and minerals, made of ash, cherry. edar, express, bolly, sassafras, yellow pine and walnut woods, is an extremely creditable specimen of workmanship in wood. There are other handsome cabinets and uters containing many more varieties of woods. and a great many varieties are shown in large sections and in panets. Many of these are very beautiful, some of the wainut, in particular, being of marked excellence. The mineral display is large, and there are many very good specimens. There are splendid quartz crystals, not only single, but in rare and curious forms, including several crosses and some great masses of exceptional purity in color and perfection of form. Many fron ores and some good semi-binnihous coal are exhibited. There are specimens of iron and magnesis, and from the Hot Springs region some noweaulie, the rezor-sharpening stoke, and a great variety of other emerals that cannot fail to attract students of mineralogy. Nomerous petrilactions are shown, including what is believed to have once been the foot of an Indian bake, and a creat mass frem the trank of a free. There are sho exhibits of cotton, of oats, and of tye, that took that premiums at the St. Louis Paly. There are also creditable displays of other grains and of grasses. A sweet potato of last year's growth, nearly the size of a men's band, is exablisted, and is in good preservation. The merits of the climate of Arkansas are forther shown by some pieces of fetked buffulomest seven years old, which, if one may judge by smelling, would yet be good eating. Among the various other exhibits are native wines and a master of singled birds. Dr. G. W. Lawrene, the Comm schorer in charge, who contributed a great part of the universals on exhibition, dresses in garnesis produced whost on his own exates in Arkansas. His hat is of beaver, his shoes of alligator hide, and extion, we i, and sik form the remainder of his time, and those wine think of Arkansas chiefly as the convenient home of the bowle kinfe, will do well to visit it. in color and perfection of form. Many iron ores and aftire. The exhibit, as a whole, is very creation, and those was think of Arkansas chiefly as the rongenal home of the bowle-knife, whi do well to visit it. The Missouri building is now open. It is at the western end of the line of State bunitings, on State-ave. Like most of these structures, it is only designed for the convenience of the people of the State, and her exhibits are elsewhere. The building is a light and alry one, with a large room for gentlemen on the first floor, and a handsome ladies' room, with high vaulted ceiling, in the

CUSTOM-HOUSE INCONVENIENCES. COMPLAINTS OF FOREIGNERS AT THE ANNOYANCES

THEY HAVE SUFFERED THROUGH RED TAPE AND

STUPIDITY-INSTANCES IN POINT, OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—There is one feature of the Exhibition that the foreign Commissioners are very severe upon, namely, the Custom-house regulations. scarcely a representative of a foreign country is without his special grievance against the Custom-bouse officials, and all join in condemning our tariff system in general, and the supid and red tape manuer of its atministration so far as Exhibition goods are concerned in particular. They complain that they have been treated as though they were importers of doubtful character, suspected of an intention to smuggle, and have been subjected to no end of formalities, delays, and needless inconveniences. A single instance among dozens that might be given will show that these complaints bave abundant ground o rest upon. When the first shipment of 600 cases of Austrian goods arrived in New-York, the Commissioner from that country was notified to produce the invoices. Unfortunately the documents did not come by the same steamer. After a deal of telegraphing an order was finally obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury to let the goods come on to Philadelphia, but in the mean, time the officials in New-York, although knowing that they were exempted by law from duty, put the whole cargo into the general stores and would not release it until the Commissioner had paid a sum of over \$700. In any other country the officials would have been reprimanded if not discharged; the money would have been promptly refunded, and an

Custom-house that nothing of the sort has been done.

declared free territory, and was surrounded with a cus oms-line, and all goods marked for the Exhibition arriving at the Austrian frontiers were forwarded at once When the cases arrived within the inclosure, exhibitors were free to open them and install their articles lance. Here, instead of free territory, the whole Exhib! FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] tion is a great custom-house, and Commissioners and exhibitors are made to feel that they are all the while in the grip of the law. Their troubles do not end when their articles are arranged in show-cases. Those who have brought duplicates to sell cannot dispose of any of them until they have paid duty on their whole invoicesas unjust ar angement, because they may have on their hands at the close of the fair unsold goods which they will have to take home. They are promised that the duty to comply with the formalities required will delay their

departure for a long time. SEVENTH PEGIMENT AT THE CENTENNIAL. General orders have been issued to the 7th phia during the first week in July. The regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, and with one day's rations, on Saturday, July 1, at 7:45 a. m., and will proceed by railroad to at 7:45 a. m., and will proceed by railroad to the en-campuont at George's Hill, Fairmount Park, Philadel-phia, which will be called "Camp Washington." No bag ago will be r ceived, except a small trunk or value for each officer. One servant will be allowed to each field and staff officer; one to the officers of each com-pany; one to each company, and one to the non-commis-sioned staff. All camp utensils will be supplied by the Quartermaster. The Howitzer Battery, Capt. Houghton commanding, is detailed as a comping party, and will icave for Philadelphia on Wednesday, June 28.

CHURCH TOWER CELEBRATION.

ALBANY, June 20 .- St. Peter's Church, the dest in this parish and the third oldest in the United ates, celebrated the completion of its new tower to-day by unvailing the gilded cross at the top, flying two na upon a bell presented to the church by Queen Anne, and of several hundred people thronged State-st to witness the ceremony. The tower is a picture-sque piece of Gothic architecture, universally admired for its beauty. The family of the late John Tweddle erected it as a memorial to him, and presented the church with its chime of bells. The church is a tri-centennial monument, holding a charter from Oueen Anne, and having at present in use a sil ver communion plate presented by her with an inscrip-

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ELECTED. CONCORD, N. H., June 20 .- E. H. Rollins,

comblican, was to-day elected United States Senator. In the House the vote stood, E. H. Rollins, 200; J. G. Sinclair, 170; scattering, 5. In the Senate the vote was Rollins, 8; Sinclair, 3.

Edward H. Rollins, who has been chosen by the New-Hampshire Legislature to succeed Scoator Aaron D. Cragin next March, was born in Somersworth ow Rollinsford), Stratford County, N. H., Oct. 3, 1824. He received an academic education, and for a short time mercantile pursuits, first as a clerk and then a member of the New-Hampsbire Legislature, serving during the last two years as Legislature, serving during the last two years as Specker. He also held the scatton of Chairman of the State Republican Committee from 1806 until ne entered (in 1861) the XXVIIIn Congress, when he served in the Committee on the Distret of Columbia. He was released to the XXVIIII about XXXIXIX to Congresses, serving during his last term on the Committee on Public Expenditures, and through both terms as Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts. Mr. Rollins was also a member of the National Committee appealated to accompany the reuntils of President Lincoln to Illinois. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyal state Convention" at Philadelphia. For some time past Mr. Rollins has been the Treasurer and Secretary of the Union Pacific Railrond Company. His chief opponent in the Republican cancus of the New-Hampshire Legislature, Mr. O. C. Moore, withfrew all opposition to the nomination when Mr. Rollins gave him his word of honor that when elected he would sever all connection, direct or indirect, with the Company.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CITY. APPROVALS OF THE LINCISNAIL NOMINATIONS-OR-CANIZATION OF CLUBS.

The Republican Central Committee met at Republican Hall last evening. Joel Mean acted as Chairman, George Bits offered esolutions sustaining the nominees and platform of the Carinnati Convention. The resolutions were seconded by Cel. Charles S. Spencer and unanimously adopted by the Committee Spencer moved that a committee of one from each Assembiy District, meluding the annexed wards, be appointed of the German Republican Ass

Central Committee, was adopted unantmously.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Reform Club, last evening at No. 39 Union quare, Francis A. Stout presiding, resolutions offer Col. William C. Church were adopted, stating that "in the unanimous nomination by the Republican Convention of Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States, and William A. Wheeler for Vice-Provident, we recognize the triumph of those principles of political reform which are at the foundation of the organization of this club," and "that the platform adopted by the Convention at Cincinnati meets with our most cordial con-

The HId Assembly District Republican Association met list evening at No. 205 Grand-st. Resolutions were adopted in which the Republicans of the District pledge their earnest and undivided support to the Presidential ticket; also tendering the thanks of the club to the delegates from this State for the selection of the name of W. A. Wheeler as the Vice-President, * knowing that it will materially strengthen the ficket in this State." The officers of the club are Thomas H. Riley, President; James Stillman, Secretary ; D. F. Geary, Treasurer. The VIIIth Assembly District German Republican As

The VIIIth Assembly District German Republican Association held an enthusiastic ratification meeting last evening at the Tenth ward Hotel, at Broome and Forsythests. Speeches were made by Jein Straubmuller, Col. Sengres, Frederick Gemindor, and John Reuter. The nominations of Hayes and Wheeler vere approved. The XIII Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last evening at No. 458 Sixth-ave, and resolved theelf into a Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club. The business of the evening was to make arrangements for the raising of a campaign banner, which will take place Friday evening next. A large number of members were present. Samuel G. Acton is President, and William H. Struke, Secretary.

At a meeting of the crizens of the XIIIth Assembly District, at No. 157 Eighth-ave, last evening, a Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club was organized, and the fol-

At a meeting of the chizons of the XIIIIh Assembly District, at No. 157 Edisth-ave, last evening, a Haves and Wheeler Campaign Club was organized, and the following officers were elected: President, Gon. Anson J. McCook; First Vice-President, John H. Van Wyck; Second Vice-President, John H. Van Wyck; John F. Wright.

McCook: First Vice-President, John H. Van Wyck; second Vice-President, John H. Hogancamp; Secretary, John F. Wright.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of the XIVth Assembly District held a meeting last evening at No 96 Third-ave. A larse transparency was placed in from of the hall, bearing the names of Rutherford B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler for President and Vice-President. Fifty members were admitted. The officers are John H. Brady. President, and George P. Osborne, Secretary.

The Independent Republican Central Committee held a meeting last evening at No. 111 Enghth-st. Filwood E. Thorne, one of the delegates from the Club to the Chrelman Convention, made an address, in which he said that the country should congratulate itself on the choice of the Convention. He said he was confident that with these gentlemen as the stan ardbearers, the Republican party would poil a vote which would not only astonish their enemies, but Republicans themselves. George W. Ivans offered a resolution recommending the presentation of the name of Geo. W. Cartis to the Republican State Convention for Governor of New-York.

CANDIDATES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Several candidates are already in the field for the nominations for the most important offices to be filled in Westehester County at the State election in November. The Democratic aspirants are: For Sheriff. November. The Democratic aspirants are: For Sheriff, Col. John T. Underhill of Eastchester, Abram O. Wilsea of Greenburga, and S. F. Brundase (ex-Sheriff) of Kye; for County Clerk, J. Malcolm Suith of Vinite Plants (pre-ent membert), Charles E. Johnson of White Plants, and Casper C. Childa, jr., of Sing Sing; for Sarrogate, Owen T. Coffin of Peekskill (present membert), Johnson of White Plants, and Casper C. Childa, jr., of Sing Sing; for Sarrogate, Owen T. Coffin of Peekskill (present incumbent), Johnson B. Pappan of Yonkers, and Charles M. Schieffeltin of Eastchester. On the Republican side the aspirant for Sheriff is C. Banks (Police Justice) of New-Rochelle; for Surrogate, Amherst Wight, jr., of Portenester, and E. P. Baird, City Judge of Yonkers.

DARTMOUTH PRIZE AWARDS.

HANOVER, N. H., June 20. - At Dartmouth o-day prizes were awarded as follows: Orimes prizes of \$36 and \$24, for excellence in English composition, to Seniors William R. Patterson and Edward A. Greeley.
Luckwood prizes for excellence in English composition to
Juniors Lewis P. Roscutinal and Charles R. Dustin. The
Kimball Lutin ode prizes of \$50 and \$25 were awarded
to Juniors Charles R. Dustin and Justin H. Smith. familiar with the administration of the New-York At the Vienna Exhibition the inclosure of the Fair was

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EXTRADITION CASES. LORD DEREY'S COURSE CONDEMNED-GRAY SEEKING

TO BE RELEASED. LONDON, Tuesday, June 20, 1876. The United States Legation here have nothing to make public concerning the position of the American Government on the extradition question. So far as is known, no negotiations are pending with a view to a

new or an amended treaty.

The Daity News this morning has a strong editorial on the release of Brent, the Louisville forger, which conciudes as follows:

that for of justice in other countries; their tributal may be trusted to deal properly with crims containted within their jurisdiction. When it is once shown by evidence while would justify his committal for trial here that a fugitive has forfeited his chain to the protection of our laws, we may fidily give him up to the justice of the country against which he has offended. To assume that his cours will not deal fairly with hird is reason for refusing to enter into any treaty of extradition with it at all, but not for vexations and supplicious stipulation. Lowis & Lewis, solicitors, will on Thursday next in the

THE TRANSATLANTIC CABLE COMPANIES.

Gray, the New-York forger.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20, 1876. There was a sharp upward movement in Angle-American and Direct Cable Company shares yea-terday and to-day. The Financier and the city editors of the various journals generally explain the advance as

being based upon a rumored amalgamation or working

agreement between the two companies.

The Managing Director of the Direct Cable Company eavs he is not aware of any project for uniting his Company with the Angle-American. The General Manager of the laver, however, says that there are chareholders he both companies who are trying to combine them, or in some way bring them in accord.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, June 20, 1876. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Duc POmano (Bonapariist) introduced a birl granting liberty

The bill empowering the municipality of Paris to contractuloan of £24,000,000, for the completion of great ublic works, passed by a large majority.

A TURKISH TOWN DESTROYED. RAGUSA, Tuesday, June 20, 1874.

Reports have been received from Slavonic sources that Prince Karageorgowitz has destroyed the town of Allapusa and killed 200 Turks.

THE PARAGUAYAN TREATY APPROVED. Buznes Ayres, June 18 .- The Argentine Congress has approved the treaty concluded Feb. 3 between Paraguay, Braze, and Buenos Ayres, by which Cerito was aqindged to Euenos Ayres. The question affecting the district between the Pheomayo and Rio Vente mas been referred to the arbitration of President Grans, while it was stipulated that the Argentine territory stouds he evacuated to Brazil within five months.

> THE GERMAN-POLES EXCITED. LONDON Tuesday, June 20, 1876

The Standard's Berlin dispatch reports that he Penssinn Chumb r of Peers has passed the bill aking German the official language throughout the Kingdon. The Polish members were violent in their opposition to the measure, and were several times called to order during the debate.

THE ABYSSINIAN WAR ENDED.

Camo, Tuesday, June 20, 1876. The recent accounts of alleged defeats of he Expetians by the Abyssinians are officially contradicted. The war terminated on the 9th of March just and no fighting has occurred since. King John of Abysetnia seat a letter on the 11th of March to the Knodes desiring to negotiate and about the 9th of June the Knodese sent Col. All Rey, fully copowered to treat, to Adows, where King John has been staying for the post month. The greater portion of the Abysainan army is now distantied, the remainder being ordered to the province of Mogaly, where a revoit is in progress. The Proposal army is returning home, only a term battations remaining on the revisitor.

ROWING MATCH ON THE THAMES LONDON, Tuesday, June 20, 1876.

A match race for £100 a side took place tolay on the Thames course, from Putney o Mortlake, between John Higgins of Shadwell and Robert Watson Boyd of Gateshead. Higgins, who is a decided favorite is the North, came home the winner by 15 lengths.

FOREIGN NOTES.

MANCHESTER, June 20 .- Attorney-General loker believes that Mr. Brave, the lawyer, was mu Lyons, Jane 20.-The workmen's delegation

toe Philadelphia Ceptennial Exhibition, who were ated a suprention by this municipality, will start in here Tayadey and embark at Havre on Saturday HAVANA, June 20 .- The bazar, which ha

been in operation here some time, in aid of the soldiers who were wended in the Cuban war, was brought to a close lest meht. The process of the fair netted \$130,000. There are many articles remaining undisposed of.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

TEMPORATY RUN BY A FEW DEPOSITORS-CONDI-TION OF THE BANK.

Several of the depositors of the Dry Dock Savings for Studion, having heard ramors of its unsoundness, Jesterday applied for their money. They were paid officers of the bank, put their money back again. A and the following statement of the condition of the bank was given to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE by Andrew Mills, the President, and William V. Webster, the Secre-

tary: The assets include bonds and mortgages, \$2,346,000; The assets include bonds and mortgages, 52,746,000; United States Registered bonds, \$2,303,600; State bonds, \$4,7500; New York City bonds, \$4,000; State bonds, \$4,7500; New York City bonds, \$4,000; Syracuse, \$315,000; United \$93,500; Bandles, \$5,5000; Owene, \$215,500; Westchester County bonds, \$145,000; Real Estate and the contraction of the contraction

AMBERST AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Boston, Jane 20 .- The general exercises of Commencement at Amherst Agricultural College began lest evening with speaking by Freshmen and Sophomore Chases. The gradualing exercises take place to-morrow.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Boston, June 20.—Charles Nunt was drowned to-day in Lymona's Pond at Danville, N. H., while briting.

EXERGE, N. H., June 20.—William Sawyer, a son of Prof. Sawyer of Utica, N. Y., was thrown from a carriage CHEVENNE, Wy., June 20.—The Government saw-mill at Fort Russell was totally destroyed by fire this morning, and an engineer caused Kinght was bounded to death in the mill.

Worderers, Minss., June 20.—Henry H. Williams, 22 years of ago, of this city, was drowned by falling out of a boat on Like tudinsjammon that evoling. He was a graduate of Harvard college, thas of 1874.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 20.—Mason Kittle, a farmer living in Sandyston, N. J., not coming home from his work at meal time to day, search was made, and his body was found in Flatbrook, a small stream running through his farm, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—Last hight as a street car was descens his shence-st, hill the brakes gave way, letting the car down the hill into the canal, falling a distance of 20 feet. Mrs. Gutrade Delicid, a widow lady, age 40, was drowned.

Boston, June 20.—The case of Robert C. Fanning

as a Catholic was censurable.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 20.—Two young men, giving their names as Samuel and David Johnson, were arrested at Windsor yesterday on suspicion of horse-steading. They left a span of large dark bay coach horses in a word while they breakfasted at a hotel, where they were arrested in a carpet-bag left with the horses were found revolvers, knives, and four nounds of keys. They say the horses were stolen near Wilksborre, Penn.